

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1897

ANNEXATION PROSPECTS.

The statement of the N. Y. Herald, that the two-thirds vote in the Senate on the ratification of the treaty is secured, is not wholly confirmed. But advices are that the opposition to the treaty seems to gain no strength, and even those hostile to it admit that ratification is within sight. The N. Y. Evening Post publishes a statement from its Washington correspondent that "the treaty for the annexation of Hawaii seems likely to secure the necessary two-thirds vote for ratification," and it says a majority vote will secure the same result, on joint resolution. As this statement is made by our bitterest enemy in America, it is worthy of consideration.

Senator White of California, also in a telegram to the N. Y. Herald says: "I am confident that less than two-thirds of the Senators really favor the Hawaiian treaty. This does not mean that it may not be ratified. There ought to be no politics involved, but the indications are that the Republicans will be forced to support the measure."

While the papers, generally, do not discuss the Hawaiian question at great length, the receipt of Mr. Thurston's hand book is acknowledged by many of them, and more or less comment is made on the contents. What is of the most importance to us, is the information contained in the opposition papers, to this effect: "We do not want Hawaii, but as there seems to be a general disposition to take her, and it is against the spirit of our people to refuse anything that is offered, we may as well stop quarrelling about it and be done with the matter. We see, also, that we must now give up all claim to her, or enforce our idea of control."

The only argument which has any force with many persons, including some Senators is, that the control of these islands is after all, inalienable, without absolute annexation. These men are unwilling to give up the policy of America for 60 years, regarding control, but they have been disposed to think that time would indicate some way of doing it, without annexation. There are pretty strong indications that they see that it must be annexation or nothing.

There are also indications that the Silver men may use the Hawaiian matter for a deal with President McKinley.

No doubt some of the Senators who are opposed to the treaty will propose the occupation of Pearl Harbor only, which will, they claim, be a sufficient dominance of the United States here, but it is doubtful if Congress will be satisfied with any half way measures.

TROUBLE ABOUT FASHIONS.

One of the London papers says that the radicals in the fashions for dress have made great efforts to inspire the Prince of Wales with dislike for the plug hat, but he has finally concluded not to change the fashion, and is most emphatic about it. On the other hand, the radicals in the fashions of Chinese dress, have petitioned the Emperor for years to issue a decree forbidding the growth of pig tails. The Emperor being a Tartar, declines to issue the decree. The apostles of the plug hat, and the apostles of the pig tail embrace directly and indirectly, a very considerable share of the people of the globe. The spirit of reform is wanting in both nations. The use of the bicycle is also modifying the ideas and manners of the members of Parliament. Instead of

the plug hat and the regulation coat, some of the members who are using the wheel, now appear in soft hats and bicycle suits. Is the next Parliament of Fashions for the world to become active in national conciliation?

If the British and the Chinese would make the mutual exchange of the plug hat and the pig tail for several years, it might do more to create a harmony of races, than an exchange of goods and merchandise.

SERIOUS VIEWS ABOUT THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

"No juggling with figures can conceal the fact that the world is over-producing sugar now and it would be the extreme of folly for us to undertake to increase the surplus above the world's consumption, which will be increased by necessity by Cuba after the cessation of war, because there is little else that Cuba can produce. When an article is selling at less than cost, it cannot be profitable for us to go into it, although the United States Treasury may make it profitable to certain individuals." (N. Y. Journal of Commerce).

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has lately stated that "within 10 years the United States will be exporting sugar."

These are rather pessimistic views and are not very pleasant reading, for the Journal of Commerce is the most conservative financial journal in the States, and has the largest circulation among the merchants of the Eastern States. Professor Wilson is an enthusiast on the sugar beet culture, and is using all the facilities of his department to encourage it. Instead of allowing the farmers to experiment with it, in a vague, unscientific way, he has directed the Experimental Stations to apply all means in their power to obtain success. He may be greatly mistaken in his opinion that the States will be exporting sugar within 10 years. It appears to be the views of an enthusiast. He must see that there will be an awful break somewhere. If America adds 2,000,000 tons to the sugar supply now overproduced, it will tend to revolutionize agriculture in the States. This large product must be "protected" and the grain farmers, if prices decline after a while, as they will, will ask for "protection" also. Senator Cannon has already opened the attack.

But, whatever the course of events may be, we are served with full notice of the dangerous situation of the sugar interests. A shock of legislative lightning struck these islands in 1890. The air is close and breeds storms.

On the other hand, the situation in the States indicates that with annexation, prosperity may continue for several years. The sugar beet interest will insist on protection. The revenue from the duty on sugar will be needed.

The dark cloud is the Cuban situation. If the Federal Government undertakes in any way to Americanize Cuba, it will be done by fostering her sugar trade. It cannot arrange for any trade of magnitude between the two places, without encouraging the sugar trade of Cuba. How that can be done without apparently injuring the sugar beet trade it is not easy to see. But the "unexpected" has much to do with American politics and that is liable to happen at any time.

VALUABLE REFERENCE BOOKS.

There are several valuable books in the Honolulu Library which all persons, especially those interested in the mastery of the earth by man, should know about. These are Spon's "Encyclopedia of the Industries, art, manufacturing and commercial products." There are five volumes of this series. In addition to which there are five series of "work shop recipes for manufacturers, mechanics and scientific amateurs." Nearly all of the processes of manufacture of every kind and description are clearly explained in these books. Take for instance the subject of per-

fumery. Every known process of preparing or securing the odors from flowers is given. Every one contemplating the establishment of any industry on these Islands, and who is without previous experience, should consult these books. The teachers in the schools should inform the children of the upper classes, that if they desire to know how products are prepared, they can readily get the information from these books.

It has been our experience for many years, that men of an inventive turn of mind and men desiring to establish a new business, have often wasted years of time and large sums of money in making inventions or building up a manufacturing business, because of their ignorance of what had already been tried before by other men without success. Those men did not know of the existence of books, which were full of information of the kind they needed. It happens every day in the Patent Office, in Washington, that some inventor, after some years of labor, with great sacrifice of money and time, applies for a patent and is then referred to some book which contains the same invention, made by another person many years before.

The enterprising young people should be taught that, before they undertake any new project, the preliminary step should be to find out what the world knows about it. It is not necessary that young people should be instructed in the contents of these valuable reference books, but they should be made to remember that there are such books, what their value is, and how important it is to consult them.

THE RESEARCH CLUB AND TAXATION.

If the members of the Research Club wish to deserve well of their country, they can surely do so, by carefully studying the literature of taxation, for the next two months, and when the subject of income taxation is discussed, they may be able to present a well digested scheme for its use in legislation, which will commend itself to those who make laws.

The subject is somewhat confusing, but a close and conscientious study of it, with the prime object of finally arriving at some wise legislation on the subject, will clear up much of the obscurity about it. We would like to say to those young men: "here is a chance to discharge your highest duties as citizens." The study of it will bring you close to some of the perplexing questions in government. Few, if any, of the older men in the community are familiar with the subject. Probably none of the members of the coming Legislative body could pass an examination in the principles of economic taxation. The members of the Cabinet have little time to master the subject. At the same time, these men must make laws on this important subject, and they are liable to error, just as the last Legislature was in error, in enacting an income tax law. All of these men being busy men, carrying many business burdens, do not have the opportunity for study which you have. Much of the best legislation and constitution making in America has been done by vigorous, thoughtful, studious men, hardly older than yourselves. But do not start out with theories. Do not come at once to conclusions. Study the facts. The library has abundant literature on the subject. Read among other things, David Ames Well's studies in taxation, in the Popular Science Monthly. Remember always that successful laws must meet with popular assent. That an excellent income tax law may be impracticable if it is not adapted to present conditions. That the "single tax" project of Henry George is still above the heads of the people. That even absurd prejudices must be recognized. That you may make a draft of a tax law, which scholars and philosophers may approve of, but it must

in the end, meet the approval of men who prefer to escape taxation, and that one class in the community is quite willing to make another class pay the taxes. If, therefore you can furnish the Legislature with a draft of a well considered law, and with it, present good and practical reasons for it, you may do a great service to your country. Your opportunity is an uncommonly good one for doing valuable work. Aside from this consideration, it will be to every one of you a true education in statesmanship, and in a measure cure one of the great defects in democratic government, the necessity of self government, without the education or training in the way, and means of doing it well. And above all, come to no hasty conclusions, but when you have cautiously reached them and they are approved of by men of intelligence, who are willing to aid you, then as young citizens, make yourselves felt in the matter."

KANSAS.

The condition of the State of Kansas at the present time, gives one of the best illustration of the extremes in the evolution of American communities. Commencing as the "bleeding" State, and as the arena on which the first bloody conflict took place between the free and slave labor forces, before 1860, it developed with such rapidity that in one year 110,000 emigrants settled on its lands. It was desolated with droughts in 1869 and 1870, was prosperous in 1872, was afflicted with the grasshopper plague in 1875, became enormously prosperous in 1878, in 1886 was the field for a most extensive land boom, and the farmers, with reckless extravagance, borrowed Eastern money, for which they had no real use, and put their farms under mortgages amounting to over \$200,000,000. In 1888, the boom burst. Thousands of people abandoned their farms and left the State, the owners disappeared and the mortgages remained unpaid. In many sections it was a scene of desolation. In central and western Kansas, the people remaining were mainly those who could not get away, and during the last five years the misery, the want, the discouragements that prevailed have had no parallel in American history.

But out of this tragedy in evolution, good has come. The "dollar wheat" and the doubling up of the price of corn, has brought prosperity to the people, beyond expectation, and more than all, has given them hope and taught them a lesson, which this generation will not forget. They have learned that the community will not prosper under "booms," that if money is borrowed, it must be repaid, and that there is no royal road to wealth. The free silver policy is in abeyance. Dollar (gold) wheat is quite enough. The banks cannot lend their deposits and the farmer sees that there is no use for free silver, when the coin on hand is more than enough.

If another year brings cheap wheat, the farmers will see that the want of the silver currency is not the real trouble; that there is something behind it, and he will then ask what is the real difficulty. When he does this, and others follow him, the economic conditions of the United States will be better understood.

Don't be persuaded into buying liniments without reputation or merit—Chamberlain's Pain Balm costs no more, and its merits have been proven by a test of many years. Such letters as the following, from L. G. Bagley, Huguenot, Cal., are constantly being received: "The best remedy for pain I have ever used is Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and I say so after having used it in my family for several years. It cures rheumatism, lame back, sprains and swellings. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands."

The oldest wooden building in the world is believed to be the church in Borgund, in Norway. It was built in the eleventh century, and has been protected by frequent coatings of pitch. It is built of pine, and in fantastic Romanesque design.

OF SPORT AFIELD

Geo. R. Carter's Address to Oahu Students.

For Clean and Wholesome Sports. Betting-Sound Advice Given on Athletics.

Not a man in Honolulu, or a woman either for that matter admiring in the least clean sport would have missed a talk given at Oahu College yesterday morning had there been an advertisement of the speaker and subject. As it was the students and the faculty had the treat all to themselves, for which they are to be both congratulated and geoarded.

Geo. R. Carter, captain of the Hea-lani boat club and the veteran football player and authority, gave a lecture of half an hour on "Athletics." Mr. Carter in his day was in Yale's football team and crew. Locally he is known as a man who loves sport for the sport itself. As an individual he has done his full share here the last few years for boating and every thing else liked by those fond of athletic games and sports.

The speaker was able from his long experience to give advice especially on college athletics. He said he just wanted to talk to the students in a plain, straightforward manner, and he succeeded in doing it. Mr. Carter spoke of the great benefit rational athletics had been to the woman as well as to the men. He counselled keeping within the limits, never forgetting that competition often met defeat, that being beaten honorably was no disgrace. Sharper than anything else was the condemnation of anything approaching a mercenary spirit. All color of professionalism, as professionalism has degenerated in these days should be kept from college athletics and was to be frowned upon in all circles. The backer who was betting his money on a team or a crew was not its friend unless it won. Those who loved sport continued the firm friend of a team or crew whether it won or lost.

Football might be rough, Mr. Carter, admitted, but when played with skill had its dangers reduced to the minimum and any man who was able to contest on the gridiron and who had the nerve to get into the thick of a scrimmage was made the better man by the work. Study should not be subordinated to athletics, but if the sports were properly managed their indulgence would prove an incentive to study and a benefit to any institution. All of the students were very much pleased with the lecture by Mr. Carter and next year want to hear him again just before the season opens, because they say his advice is beneficial and practical in the extreme.

"PITCAIRN."

Miss Rosalind Young Again Restored to Health.

A great many people in Honolulu have read Miss Rosalind Young's book "Pitcairn." She was born on that Island, and was a descendant of one of the mutineers of the "Bounty" and being an intelligent woman produced a work that deserves to rank with similar productions by the best authors. Miss Young was here about a year ago. She has an interesting, attractive personality and made a friend and admirer of everyone with whom she came in contact. She was then en route to the States for medical treatment. Those who knew her will be pleased to learn that her health was quite restored. She spent a few months at the Sanitarium, St. Helena, Napa County, California, and then went under the care of the experts at Battle Creek Mich. It was there she was pronounced cured. Miss Young is now the guest of a Pennsylvania lady who took a great interest in her and will not let her return to Pitcairn till next year. This remarkable woman came to Honolulu from the Colonies. Up to a very short time prior to her arrival here she had of course never seen such a thing as a railway, electric light, tram car, telephone or engine. Through it all she was undemonstrative and showed a range of knowledge gained by reading that was little less than marvelous. Very much of the story of Pitcairn as told by her, while known to be historically correct, reads like a romance of the Middle Ages. The Burgesses and several others of Honolulu are quite intimate with Miss Young and hear from her often.

SPECIAL TERM OPENED.

Kapea Not Brought In for Sentence.

The special term of the Circuit Court opened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. In the absence of the Attorney General and the Deputy Attorney General the criminal cases were postponed until their return from the other islands.

For this reason Kapea was not brought in for sentence. His attorney, Mr. Robertson, is on Maui attending Court there. Should the Attorney General or his deputy return to day Kapea will probably receive his sentence from Judge Perry on Wednesday. Mr. Robertson is also expected to return today.

Notice was given from the Bench that the several divorce cases pending

will be heard on Saturday. One of the most important cases on the calendar, that involving the Sans Souci property, is postponed until the February term.

Hundreds Called.

Craigside, the valley residence of Theo. H. Davies, was thronged for several hours Saturday afternoon. The event was a farewell reception to Thos. Rain Walker and wife, who soon leave Hawaii for England. They have been in Honolulu many years and are extremely popular. The route to and from Craigside was crowded with vehicles from early in the afternoon till late in the evening. Mr. Davies entertained lavishly as usual, having taken every care in advance for the comfort of his guests. All society enjoyed the affair. There was dancing and music by the Government band.

Merit Talks

"Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Merit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses actual and unequalled curative power and therefore it has true merit. When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood diseases, you are morally certain to receive benefit. The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment. It will make your blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus drive out the germs of disease, strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system.

Severe Case of Dyspepsia. "I suffered from dyspepsia 20 years. I had a feeling as though there was a lump in my stomach. I did not dare to eat meat or warm bread, very few vegetables, for fear of the great distress food caused me. I experienced relief right after commencing to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. My appetite increased, I gained in general health and strength. I can eat almost anything now without discomfort. Although I had been an invalid for twenty years, I can truthfully say that I am better than for a long time. I never weighed so much in my life." Mrs. EMILY F. BUMP, 45 Portland Street, Middleboro, Mass.

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Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

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Wise buyers make early selections, thereby securing choice of stock and avoiding disappointment and the crowding rush at the last of the Season.

All orders entrusted to us are designed to be as explicit as possible, to which faithful attention will be given.

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